

RUSSIANS ARE PREPARING TO QUIT LEMBERG AND VICINITY

Defenses of Last Stronghold of Slavs in Galicia Are Rapidly Being Reduced By Teutonics And Abandonment Is Very Near

TWO MILLION TROOPS CLOSING IN ON CITY

Petrograd Admits That Evacuation Is Imminent and Berlin Says Austro-German Bombardment Is Still Continuing

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, June 23.—The defense of Lemberg is at the last gasp. It is expected that the Austro-German hosts, completing their capture of Galicia, are now expected at any moment.

Petrograd estimates that from the Baltic Sea to the southern tip of the Germanic lines in the crown province of Bukovina, the Teutonic Allies have four million men in the field, splendidly equipped and amply supplied with artillery and ammunition.

Two Million Before Lemberg

Of these, two million have been drawn around Lemberg in a great crescent, and despatches from the Austrian general headquarters report that the city is already within artillery range of the Skoda mortars.

Official despatches from Petrograd admit that the city may be evacuated at any time, and news despatches yesterday from the same source asserted that evacuation was already in course of accomplishment.

Vienna says that the Russian lines have been broken on the lower Dan and that the Austrians, thrusting forward a wedge, have made it impossible for the divided fragments to reunite on the Austrian side of the frontier.

Russians Take Prisoners
The only claim to successes anywhere put forward by the Russians is the reported capture of 3000 prisoners taken during the last six days in the Dniester district.

Berlin says that the Russians are only delaying the abandonment of Lemberg in order to withdraw their artillery and munitions from capture. A furious bombardment of the defenses is being kept up without intermission.

AVIATOR ART SMITH HAS NARROW ESCAPE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—Art Smith, who succeeded Lincoln Beachey as the daredevil aviator for the exposition, narrowly missed death yesterday in somewhat the same manner in which Beachey met his fate. He was looping the loop at an elevation of 2500 feet above the exposition grounds, when his plane stopped, with his aeroplane upside down. Despite his danger, Smith kept his head and vol planed in safety to the ground.

EXPOSITION IS MORE THAN PAYING EXPENSES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The exposition is more than paying expenses of management and maintenance, despite the fact that the great rush of visitors expected during the vacation months has not yet set in. The report of the controller, which covers expenses and receipts up to June 13, shows that the total receipts have been \$2,500,000, while the total operating expenses have been \$2,439,000.

RIOTS AND DISORDERS CEASING IN GEORGIA

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
ATLANTA, Georgia, June 23.—After the rioting and disorders of last night, the excited crowd which objected to Governor Statton's commutation of Leo M. Frank's death sentence to life imprisonment, quiet prevails here today. The police and militia are patrolling the city, but though there is an undercurrent of unrest there are no open demonstrations.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY

When you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a malady to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble within control and prevent a life, or at least a doctor's bill. For sale by all dealers. Frank, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Japan Wanted To Send Force To Help Allies

London, 'Acting Under Pressure of United States,' Declined Aid From Mikado

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, June 23.—Neither confirmation nor denial is obtainable at the White House or the state department of an assertion made yesterday in the Dutch newspaper Handelsblad, published at The Hague, that an official hint from the United States to England was responsible for Japan's failure at the last moment to send 300,000 troops into the European arena of hostilities.

America Is Opposed

The Handelsblad says that Japan was ready and anxious to send the troops, but that London, "acting under pressure from the United States," requested Tokyo not to send an expedition to Europe.

It is admitted here, however, that there were exchanges between Washington and London, at the time the possibility of such a move was known to be under consideration and was being widely discussed in the newspapers, both here and in Japan.

Favored By Japanese

The idea found great favor among the Japanese and when the government took no steps, a movement was even set on foot to recruit a volunteer corps, to be financed by the Allies. Not until the Japanese government definitely squelched such a proposal was it abandoned.

Questions as to the attitude of the United States toward the recent concentration of Japanese troops in Manchuria elicited the reply that the administration supposed the troops were being held there while Japan awaited a decision by China on the demands to which Yuan Shih-kai finally yielded.

BRITISH RESERVISTS TO BE INVESTIGATED

Government Will Inquire Into Alleged Recruiting On Mainland

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, June 23.—Acting under instructions of the department of justice, Federal Attorney Wood yesterday obtained an order of detention for eleven men enlisted at San Francisco as British reservists and being transported to the Atlantic seaboard for passage to England, there to join the British army. Seven of the eleven have been located and are being held to be sent back to San Francisco for witnesses in an examination to be conducted into alleged breaches of American neutrality, which forbids recruiting in the United States.

FRANCE GETS MONSTER LOAN FROM AMERICANS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
NEW YORK, June 23.—J. P. Morgan & Co. announced here last night that they have underwritten a loan of fifty millions to France which will be expended in this country for the purchase of munitions of war to be delivered to the French army and navy. Such a loan is unprecedented as a commercial accommodation and does fall within the loan pronounced by President Wilson at the beginning of the war on general loans to the belligerents. In this and similar cases the money lent is used within the country to finance purchases of American goods.

Guaymas Commandant Says Mexican People Would Oppose Campaign Against Yaquis

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, June 23.—Rear Admiral Howard, reporting by wireless from Guaymas, his report being relayed by telegraph from San Diego to the navy department, says a statement has been made to him by the Mexican military commandant at Guaymas suggesting that all the American residents of the Yaqui Valley should leave, as the best way in which they may save their lives.

Should the American colonists desire to follow out this suggestion, says the commandant, he will see that they are provided with a military escort, to protect them during their passage to the coast. Should they prefer to take the chances of remaining, he says, he will do what is possible to protect them from the attacks of the Indians.

The commandant urges Admiral Howard not to land any force for the purpose of entering the Yaqui Valley for the protection of the foreign colonists, stating that any landing of soldiers or marines will be misunderstood by the Mexican populace and undoubtedly will result in trouble for the Americans living up and down the coast.

The conditions of the residents in the Yaqui Valley, reports Admiral Howard, are stated to be desperate. One ranch, presumably American owned, has been surrounded for four days by a band of five hundred Indians.

Ng Sarn, charged with having bitten off a fellow countryman's left ear, and indicted for mayhem, was found not guilty by a jury in Judge Ashford's court yesterday.

CRITICAL FIGHT RAGES AT ARRAS

Battle Developing In Northern France of Great Intensity And Magnitude

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
PARIS, June 23.—Although the gigantic campaign of the Teutonic Allies in the Eastern arena of warfare against Lemberg is the leading topic of discussion in the newspapers, they do not lose sight of the fact that critical fighting is being waged around Arras.

Within the last few days the battling there has increased steadily in ferocity until both in magnitude and intensity it is now perhaps the bloodiest and most important action since the Germans threatened to break through to the channel ports late last fall.

The night bulletin says that a furious engagement of prime magnitude is being contested, but that the results thus far are inconclusive, although the losses on both sides are admitted to have been enormous.

Another advance for the French in Alsace is reported, where the Germans have been compelled to retire from the east bank of the River Recht. Italians Repulsed

On the Isonzo River, where the earlier Italian successes are not developing so rapidly as was predicted in Rome, the Austrians maintain that they have administered a sharp check to the Italians. In the Trentino, the Tyrolean frontier, they say, has now been completely fortified and is in condition to fend off the invaders.

For the last four days there has been heavy fighting on the Peninsula of Gallipoli and General Gouraud reports that the Turks have lost a thousand killed, and five times that number in wounded. Athens reported yesterday that the Allies' fleet was active in bombarding the defenses of the Dardanelles.

The failure of the Spanish government to float a projected loan makes a reorganization of the Spanish army and navy.

CONGRESSMAN OPPOSES EXPORT OF MUNITIONS

Representative Dyer Says Congress Should Prohibit This Trade

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
ST. LOUIS, June 23.—That a special session of congress should be called by President Wilson for the purpose of passing special legislation prohibiting the further export of arms and munitions to the belligerents of Europe is the stand taken by Congressman Leonidas C. Dyer, representative of the Twelfth Missouri District, who has written to the president urging action along these lines. Congressman Dyer says in his letter to the President that the manufacture and sale of arms should be placed under the supervision of the government and that the sale of all material necessary for war to belligerents and its exportation from the United States should be forbidden during the continuance of the war.

FRENCH MARINES WILL BE RELIEVED IN HAITI

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, June 23.—The cruiser Washington, the flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton, commander of the Atlantic cruiser squadron, has been ordered from Vera Cruz to Cape Hatien, the American sailors and marines there to relieve the French marines, landed to protect foreign interests during the course of the revolution in progress in Haiti. The Washington carries five hundred bluejackets and two hundred marines available for shore duty.

NEW TRIAL TO TEST THAW'S SANITY BEGINS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
NEW YORK, June 23.—In the supreme court of New York County, the trial to test the sanity of Harry K. Thaw, the slayer of Stanford White, began yesterday before Justice Hendricks. All day yesterday was taken up in the examination of jurors, the panel being completed last night. It is stated that Thaw has five witnesses ready to testify to his sanity.

BRITAIN WILL RESTRICT COMMERCE WITH HOLLAND

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, En land, June 23.—An order-in-council is about to be issued prohibiting the exportation of all goods to Holland except those consigned through the agency of The Netherlands Overseas Trust. It is expected that this will stop the trade which is believed to be passing through Holland into Germany.

LIQUOR LICENSE TO MACFARLANE CONCERN DENIED BY COMMISSION

Former Cashier of Honolulu Brewery Gives Startling Testimony Regarding Financial Relations of Company With Saloons Under Manager Bartlett

ERSTWHILE PRESIDENT POCKETED THOUSANDS

Gustav Schuman, New Head of Corporation, Says Business With Predecessor Has Been Cleaned Up In Eminently Satisfactory Manner To Directors

Macfarlane Company Limited—License Denied.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Axel A. Aalberg is at present an accountant. Until the first of the year, he was cashier of the Honolulu Brewing and Malting Company, Limited. At that time, he resigned. Otherwise, he thinks, he might now be on the inside looking out—through bars.

On the stand yesterday, before the board of license commissioners, Mr. Aalberg was a scrupulous and cautious witness. Asked to repeat the gossip he had heard in the brewery of the relations between Charles G. Bartlett and the retail liquor saloons of Honolulu, he replied:

"I'm under oath. I'm only giving you facts. If I were giving you my private opinions, there'd probably be a good many people in this town in jail."

Aalberg resigned when he discovered that Bartlett beyond a shadow of doubt was a forger and a thief. The shadow of his relations with Bartlett began to loom over him too tall and too black. Bartlett pocketed thousands.

"I could say," he told the Advertiser yesterday, "that Bartlett had pocketed in the neighborhood of fifteen thousand on cash discounts alone—discounts supposed to have been paid to saloon keepers for the purchase of beer."

Bartlett, I knew, was making preparations to leave the Territory and clean up. I began to think over my position. These discounts I had paid to Mr. Bartlett from the brewery funds. What did I have to show for them? Nothing. Nothing but forged receipts.

"There was nothing to show that Bartlett ever had received the money from me. It began to look as if I might suddenly find myself in jail. It was Bartlett's intention, I believe, that I should substitute there for him. I resigned."

Mr. Breckons (R. W. Breckons, a director), told me that when I discovered what Bartlett had been doing, I should have confronted him with the evidence and told him to his face that he was a scoundrel."

Aalberg laughed a quiet, mirthless little laugh. "I'd have looked well, wouldn't I?" he continued, "telling that to the manager and president, with a set of directors behind him like that—and he interlarded those fingers significantly."

"Well, I resigned. They tell me I can't get a job now. Certain of the directors have told me they would see to it that I didn't get a job. Perhaps they are right."

"I was eleven years with Hackfeld & Co., and when I left them they gave me a check for a thousand dollars, as a bonus. But maybe they are right. Maybe I can't get a job any more in Honolulu."

"I don't want to stay here. All I ask is to get away from Honolulu as quickly and as quietly as I can."

Mr. Aalberg was talking in the presence of witnesses. His conversation was reported later to certain members of the board, who took it up with eagerness. They agreed to look into the matter.

He repeated the conversation in part for the benefit of the commission but declined an offer of protection with thanks. He thinks he has a right to fight. It wouldn't be fair to tell with whom, or how he lost it.

Not Anxious To Talk

Aalberg is not anxious to talk. He has not been counting publicity, but he would make a very interesting witness for the grand jury, when it meets this week, to take up the brewery scandal.

"How long ago," he was asked by a reporter for The Advertiser, "did the directors know of this state of affairs in the brewery?"

He shrugged his shoulders.

"Was it shown in the annual audit that the books were crooked?"

He nodded his head in slow assent.

"And the auditor so reported to the directors last January?"

"Yes."

"And the directors called on Bartlett for an explanation, and accepted his explanation, when an examination of the books would have proved that the company had been robbed?"

"Yes."

Of course the directors do not sit with Mr. Aalberg. Gustav Schuman, the newly elected president, who succeeded Bartlett, addressed a crisp letter to the board yesterday in which

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Severe Temblor Razes Town On Mexican Border

Inhabitants Are Caught Sleeping. Fires Add To Terror and Destruction

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
CALEXICO, California, June 23.—A severe earthquake toppled down several towns along the Mexican border or last night on the sleeping inhabitants.

Communications have been in great measure destroyed and information is meagre, but it is known that twenty-seven persons were killed and that many have been injured.

Numerous Fires Burn

Numerous fires broke out in the ruins, and darkness and fear that what buildings remained standing would be destroyed in a general conflagration added to the terror of the populace.

The severity of the quake appears to have been acute at Mexicali, on the other side of the border. Three separate shocks were felt there in close succession, and the city is said to be almost entirely in ruins.

Twelve Persons Killed

Twelve persons are known to have been killed there and many injured from Mexicali already have been brought here.

The organization worked by fright was so complete in this city that martial law was declared and American cavalry is patrolling the streets. The inhabitants refused to return to their dwellings and lay down to sleep in the open, where they could not be pinned under falling walls, or imprisoned by wedged doors and windows.

Several fires are still burning and a general conflagration remains a menace.

HILL LINES MUST HAVE STEAMSHIP AUXILIARIES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 23.—At a hearing of the interstate commerce commission here today, a number of well known business men testified that it would be a mistake to divorce the Great Northern Pacific Steamship Company from the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways.

"Any attempt," said the composite testimony in substance, "by the federal government or others to force the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways to discontinue their ownership of the Great Northern Pacific Steamship Company would be nothing short of calamity to the whole Pacific Northwest."

TERRIFIC SUBMARINE ERUPTION IN ORIENT

(Special to Nippon Jiji)

TOKIO, June 21.—A terrific submarine eruption is raging southwest of Aogashima, a small island in the Bonin group belonging to Japan in latitude 32½ north and 139 east longitude. The sea for miles near the spot is boiling furiously, and rocks and ashes are falling over a large region. It is thought that the eruption marks the birth of a new island as an eruption in the vicinity has never been known before. Navigation within miles of the troubled water is extremely dangerous.

Indicates Change of Policy By Ordering Jettisoning of Cargo And Disappearing

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, June 23.—Germany took a step today which may mean a change in her submarine policy. For the first time since undersea attacks on merchantmen were begun, a vessel was given the alternative of jettisoning her cargo or being sunk.

The vessel was the Norwegian steamship Venus, with a cargo of foodstuffs for the United Kingdom. A submarine popped up alongside in the North Sea and commanded her to heave to. An officer was sent on board, examined the ship's papers and, after learning the nature of the cargo and its destination, gave the Norwegian commander the alternative of heaving it overboard or being torpedoed.

He chose to obey and, after jettisoning cargo until the submarine disappeared, headed into Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Four other British merchant vessels were reported sunk yesterday, among which one, the Carpsbrook, was sent with a loss of thirteen lives.

In the Black Sea, two Turkish sailing vessels and a Turk steamship were sunk by Russian submarines.

DE WET MUST SERVE SIX YEARS IN PRISON

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa, June 23.—Six years' imprisonment and a fine of £1000 were the punishment given the Boer general, De Wet, today by the court of the principal leaders of the Boer rebellion after the outbreak of the European war. De Wet was found guilty of treason yesterday.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

PARIS MEDICINE CO., 81, Louis, U.S.A.

WHY WOOD IS OPPOSED AS EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF PROMOTION BUREAU

Out of Sumpathy With Home Work Policy--Reports of Auditors Show Incompetence and Extreme Carelessness

What the Promotion Committee Plans Now As the Most Effective Program To Follow--Statement To the Public By Thurston, Hollinger and Field

The object of the Hawaii Promotion Committee is to organize and stimulate, in the general public interest, tourist travel and entertainment as a business.

That the business is a community affair, is evidenced by the fact that promotion funds are derived from appropriation by the legislature; the several counties and the commercial bodies; and a number of private subscriptions.

Within a few years the amount expended has increased from approximately \$6000 to \$30,000 per annum.

Committee are Trustees administering Trust Funds

This money constitutes a "trust fund," to be strictly accounted for and spent, under the laws and rules governing the administration of trusts.

The promotion committee are the trustees who administer this trust fund. They are legally and morally bound to do so exclusively in the interest of their principals, as strictly as though they were under the direct supervision of a court.

The committee is appointed each year by the president of the chamber of commerce. The existing committee was appointed last March.

Committee appoints Director and Secretary

One of the duties of the committee is to appoint a director and secretary. This person is the paid executive officer of the committee, on whom depends its effectiveness, and, to a large extent, its policy, for an unpaid volunteer committee of active business men can only to a limited extent themselves attend to the details of the business.

Difference of Opinion in Committee

There has been a difference of opinion in the committee as to who should be appointed secretary and director, and where he should be located, and as to the specific activities to be undertaken.

On the one hand it is argued that H. P. Wood should be retained and that he should be located at San Francisco until the fair over, the work in Honolulu to be done by an assistant. This is upon the theory that, as the work of the committee is chiefly getting tourists here from abroad, the bulk of the work will be at the San Francisco end of the line.

On the other hand it is urged that, while heretofore the work of the committee has been chiefly confined to disseminating folders and information, the time has come when the other branch of the business—the care of and catering to the tourist when here—should also be given prime attention.

Motives of Committee Misconstrued

A persistent effort has been made to make it appear that this division was caused upon the personal hostility of certain members to H. P. Wood. They have been represented as carrying on an underhanded fight against Mr. Wood "in his absence."

Those members of the committee have heretofore held their peace, believing that the matter would clarify itself; but they think that, under the conditions that have developed, in the public interest, a statement of the facts and an analysis of the situation should be made.

Nature of the Promotion Business

A few words, in the first place, about the nature of the promotion business: There is no mystery about tourist promotion.

It is a business proposition, pure and simple, operated for the purpose of making money, on precisely the same lines as a factory or a store is operated. In each case the "party of the first part" has something to dispose of, for value, to the "party of the second part."

The fact that the tourist business involves, to a large degree, service, instead of merchandise, that it depends largely, if not chiefly, in giving the patrons a "good time," and that instead of delivering a tangible merchandise, extending the "glad hand" is frequently the value furnished, somewhat clouds the issue; but, nevertheless, the tourist business is primarily a matter of having something to sell, and the selling of it to the best advantage.

Elements of the Tourist Business

As in every business involving sale of goods or service there are two branches which may be summarized in the sentence:

(1) "First get your customer and then (2) sell him the goods."

In other words, the two branches of the promotion or tourist business in Hawaii are:

First, to get tourists to come to Hawaii;

Second, after they arrive, to sell them what we have for sale.

What We Have for Sale

What we have for sale is hotel accommodations; steamer, railroad, automobile and horseback transportation; climate and scenery; curios; fishing and boating; house lots; stocks and bonds; opportunities for investment, with the chance that the casual tourist may become a permanent resident.

A Self-Evident Proposition

It would appear to be a self-evident proposition that it does the people of Hawaii but little if any good to spend thousands of dollars to get tourists to the Territory, unless we then sell them some of the above enumerated goods which we have for sale.

A merchant may spend enormous sums in advertising, and get all the people within a hundred miles to visit his store; but, if he sells them no goods when they arrive, his advertising cost is a dead loss.

Advertising is Only Half the Problem

Likewise, if we flood the United States with promotion literature, and stir up all the railroad and steamship companies and travel agencies in the country, sending tourists to Hawaii, we get no return on our \$30,000 investment unless these tourists stay here when they arrive and buy some of the material or service we have to offer them. Advertising is only half the problem.

What would be thought of a merchant, who after spending \$30,000 in advertising, should spend his entire time sitting in his office designing and sending out more advertising and saying to would-be customers who come to the store:

"Make yourselves at home gentlemen. There are the goods; if you see nothing you want the clerks will attend to you."

Congressional Tour as an Example

A concrete illustration of intelligent, well balanced promotion work, is the recent expenditure by this Territory of \$20,000 to bring a party of congressmen to Hawaii.

Supposing that upon their arrival here, instead of meeting them at the airport with a reception committee and a band of military, schedules and programs arranged, so that they could see the Territory in the least time and "have the time of their lives," we had said to them:

"There are a lot of descriptions of our scenery, and rules of our steamers and railroads, to be sure most of them are on the map, but they are the best we have. If you have any questions to ask we will be glad to answer them," and let the matter go at that. What would we expect to get from our investment?

In this concrete instance, we spent more on entertaining and taking the party about the islands after they arrived than we did in getting them here. Everybody recognizes that this was a sound thing to do and that it would have been folly not to pursue this course.

Application of Example to General Promotion Conditions

Applying the foregoing illustration to present local promotion conditions, the status is as follows: When the committee was originally organized the one idea uppermost was to get tourists here. Naturally the activities of the committee consisted of printing descriptive literature and getting it into the hands of possible tourists through the railroad and steamship and other tourist agencies abroad.

In the early days there was only \$500 a month to use, which was a drop in the bucket as compared to the requirements. Later, funds increased but the same remained the same. Little or nothing was done with the promotion funds to promote business with the tourist after he arrived.

Development of feeling in favor of "Home Work"

Several years ago the feeling became prevalent that the promotion business was being carried on in Hawaii in a one-sided fashion; that at least a portion of the available funds should be spent on selling goods to the customer after he arrived instead of spending the entire amount on getting him here. This view was presented to the promotion authorities time and time again; always met

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